

a.

2013 Tew Lake Aquatic Vegetation Control Plan LDWF, Inland Fisheries

Located in Catahoula Parish
(Map in Appendix I)

1. Waterbody type – Impounded river oxbow lake
2. Age and condition of control structure – Built in 1991 and is functional
3. Type of control structure – Rodney Hunt Sluice Gate 48” pipe w/ flap gate
4. Water level range (MSL) - Pool stage is 50’ MSL; very small watershed, water level fluctuations more than 1’ are rare.
5. Surface acres at pool- 192 acres
6. Average depth - 8’
7. Watershed ratio – 5 : 1
8. Drawdown potential of structure - 8’
9. Waterbody Board or Lake Commission –

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) works with the Catahoula Parish Police Jury (CPPJ) on management decisions. A review of land ownership maps at the Catahoula Parish Assessor’s Office indicated that the lake bottom is owned by private landowners.

- a. Primary contact information- Catahoula Parish Police Jury
P.O. Box 258
Harrisonburg, La. 71340
- b. Procedure for spillway openings – LDWF sends a written request for approval of management actions to the CPPJ.

DRAWDOWN HISTORY				
Date Opened	Date Closed	Purpose	Results	Issues
Sept 1995	Refill Feb 1996	Bank stabilization and shoreline repairs	Successful	

What significant stakeholders use the lake?

The lake is utilized for agricultural irrigation and recreational fishing. There are also home and camp owners along the shoreline.

What are their needs and concerns? What is the history of aquatic vegetation complaints?

No history or record of vegetation complaints.

Have there been any controversial issues on the lake?

In the summer of 2012 the only public boat ramp was gated by the landowner. At this time there is no public access to the lake. This situation will need additional investigation and a decision will have to be made as to the future of lake management, both vegetation and fisheries, by LDWF.

Aquatic Vegetation Status:

An aquatic vegetation survey was conducted on July 30, 2012. There was less than 5 percent vegetation coverage. Very little vegetation was found in the lake. Shoreline plant growth consisted of giant cutgrass, elephant ear, alligator weed, and primrose. Combined acreage for these species was less than 20 acres. There was a small area of water hyacinth (less than 1 acre) on the south end of the lake. No submerged vegetation was observed.

No problem vegetation is expected in 2013.

Limitations:

- Small watershed may prohibit drawdowns
- 2,4-D waiver area

Past Control Measures:

The need for control measures has been minimal. LDWF spray crews treated approximately 40 acres of emergent vegetation in 2008. The table below lists the type of vegetation and acreages. No further spray efforts have been required.

No aquatic vegetation control conducted in 2012.

History of vegetation control

Year	Acres	Vegetation
2008	8	American Lotus
	33	Water Hyacinth

Herbicides and rates listed below have been utilized as required:

Glyphosate (Aquamaster, Aquastar, etc.): Used at a rate of 0.75 gallons per acre to treat American lotus, water hyacinth, and other emergent vegetation during the active growing period.

Diquat (Reward, Knockout): Used at a rate of 0.75 gallons per acre to treat emergent vegetation during the slower growing period or winter months.

2,4-D (Platoon): Used at a rate of 0.5 gallons per acre to treat water hyacinth between September 15 and March 15 when the waiver period is not in effect.

Surfactant is added at a rate of 1:4 (surfactant: herbicide) for all herbicides.

Typemap

No type maps have been conducted

Recommendations

Conduct an annual vegetation survey in July or August to determine the status of aquatic vegetation and monitor the lake for the infestation of new exotic species.

Aquatic technicians will report significant changes in the status of aquatic vegetation following days spraying on the reservoir. LDWF spray crews will spray emergent vegetation, if necessary, with either glyphosate or diquat and an approved surfactant. These herbicides are applied at the rate of 0.75 gallons per acre with the surfactant applied at 0.25 gallons per acre. A diquat/glyphosate mix may be applied to giant salvinia infestations (if it is found in the lake) at a rate of 0.75 gal/acre glyphosate, 0.25 gal/acre diquat, 0.25 gal/acre Aqua King Plus, and 8 oz. Thoroughbred.

Determine if the lake is a private or public water body and determine if management is the responsibility of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

Appendix I

Tew Lake map with location of boat ramp and water control structure.



Aquatic vegetation survey conducted on July 30, 2012. There was less than 5 percent vegetation coverage.

Tew Lake Vegetation Survey

A vegetation survey was conducted on Tew Lake on July 30, 2012 by Ricky Moses and Rick McGuffee. Very little vegetation was found in any part of the lake. Shoreline vegetation consisted of Giant Cutgrass, Elephant Ear, Alligatorweed and Primrose. There was a small area of Water Hyacinth on the south end. No submerged vegetation was observed.